

Hongkong Daily Press.

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153

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong: 10th August 1915.

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

GUARANTEE

for
FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

MOUTRIE'S.

WESTMINSTER
SMOKING MIXTURE.



A carefully blended
and delicately flavoured
mixture.

It appeals to the
most critical taste.

A TOBACCO THAT ONE LIKES AT THE START AND KEEPS
ON LIKING.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1916.



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

WITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

HONGKONG

CO. TOKIO JAPAN

8% MILITARY LOAN.

PAYMENT OF EIGHTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the
Public that the following arrangements
have been made for the PAYMENT of the
EIGHTH COUPON of the 8% MILITARY LOAN
BONDS due on the 2nd February of this
year—
Coupons in Singapore, Batavia and Philip-
pines Islands will be paid by the Branches of
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION at those places. The BANK OF
CHINA will transfer funds for payment of
coupons of bonds sold through the Chung
Hua Guild of Cuba, the Consulate-General of
Yokohama and the Batavia Soe Po Sah. The
Min Kuo Bank of Kiangsi will pay the
coupons of bonds sold by the Kiangsi
authorities. In Hankow, Peking and Peking
the Office of Bank of China will act as
Paying Agents. The Statement of the Bond
Numbers and Denominations of Interest-
Bearing Bonds as Approved by the Ministry
of Finance is now being published in the
Government Gazette.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being
received an AMATEUR BOXING
COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be
held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on
FRIDAY, February 25th.

CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided
an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 148
lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on
night of February 24th.
Entries stating weight to be addressed to
L. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before
February 15th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse
entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
IN LIQUIDATION.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Discounts ranging from 25% to 50%
FOR CASH.
All goods are marked with "before the war"
prices.

GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL WATCHES
of best ENGLISH, AMERICAN and
SWISS Manufacture.
DIAMOND and GOLD JEWELLERY—
SILVER and SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
by MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd.
SCIENTIFIC, NAUTICAL and SURVEY-
ING INSTRUMENTS by best ENGLISH
Firms.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.
PRIZE GIVING BY LADY MAY.

Lady May distributed the prizes at the
Bellios Public School yesterday. Among
those present were Mr. E. A. Irving
(Director of Education), the Inspector of
English Schools and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr.
E. R. Bellios, Mrs. W. J. Titcher (Head-
mistress), and Mr. W. J. Titcher.

An amusing entertainment was provided
by the children. Two little girls (Misses
Aida Rose and Patricia Remedios) colla-
borated in a delightful dialogue about the
eccentricities of English spelling, and a
numerous party of very small Chinese
girls caused much laughter by semi-mili-
tary drills and physical exercises.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Headmistress
(Mrs. E. Titcher) stated:—

The school has now been in existence for
25 years. It was started through the exertions
of the late Dr. Eitel, Inspector of
Schools, during the Governorship of Sir
William des Vaux, and was opened in
March 1890, in Hollywood Road, with 20
pupils, mostly Chinese. The Government
secured the services of a trained and cer-
tified teacher from England, Miss Mann,
who left to be married within six months,
and was succeeded by Miss Ward, who
arrived from England in September, and
who also left to be married the following
August. The attendance had now risen to
70, when Mrs. C. I. Bateman, then re-
sident in the Colony, accepted the post.
This was in the end of 1891, and two years
later the numbers had increased so greatly
that the old premises were quite unsuitable,
and the late Hon. Mr. E. R. Bellios then
most generously came forward and pre-
sented the present building, the Govern-
ment having given the site, which was that
of the old central school for boys. The late
Sir William Robinson, Governor, formally
opened the building on 18th December,
1893. The school consisted of two distinct
parts—an English and a vernacular,
the latter under Mr. Ho Kan Po. On his
retirement in 1905 Mr. Sung
Hok Pang was appointed vernacular
master, and the numbers immediately
doubled, so that on Mrs. Bateman's retire-
ment in 1906, the figures had risen to 250.
Six years later, the two schools were amal-
gamated, and as the present building was
unable to accommodate the numbers attend-
ing—over 500—an extension capable of seat-
ing 800 more was built by the Government.
This building was opened on 18th Decem-
ber, 1913. Since then vernacular schools for
girls have sprung up all around us. There
are 29 girls' schools within ten minutes'
walk of Bellios School, a great number
being in charge of mistresses trained here.
This year alone, four of the Senior Chinese
mistresses have left to take up more lucra-
tive posts in these private schools, and
naturally a number of their old pupils have
followed them. The highest enrolment for
the past year was 412, and the school was
open on 193 days. The aim of the school is
to provide a good English and vernacular
education in the Lower School, and to pre-
pare for the Local Examinations connected
with Oxford and the Hongkong University
in the Upper School. This year there was
a record number of passes—10 Preliminary
Oxford, 7 Junior Hongkong University and
3 Senior; these last 10 obtained 14 distinc-
tions and 1 took Honours. Four student
teachers attending the T.I. class also passed
with distinction.

But preparation for examinations is not
allowed to absorb all thought and energy.
The pupils' care and work for others have
been kept up, and they have supported dur-
ing the past year two orphan Chinese chil-
dren in missionary homes, besides collecting
\$303 for the Canton Flood Fund and ris-
ing \$802 at the Ministering-League Bazaar
in October.

As a variation from ordinary school work,
the teachers and pupils to the number of
350 had a picnic in December, by Peak car
and thence by the reservoir to Pokfulam
woods, where a pleasant day was spent,
the return journey being made by way of
the Dairy Farm, where refreshments were
kindly supplied at a very low figure. To
read the amusing accounts of the outing in
the children's books in the days following
was quite enough recompense to the
teachers for the trouble involved in arrang-
ing the picnic, for only a tenth of the pupils
had even seen the Peak car before. A class
for teaching cookery was started 8 months
ago, and is the most popular in the school.
Classes 3, 4 and 5 have learned to make
some 40 different dishes ranging from gruel
to plum puddings, for the first time this
year, made by the girls at home.

A Laundry Class just established pro-
mises to be equally popular.

I am also glad to be able to announce
that Dr. A. B. Macgregor has very kindly

consented to give a course of lectures to
the upper classes on Sick Nursing, accord-
ing to the syllabus of the St. John Ambu-
lance Association. For Chinese girls such a
course will be of very great value, and the
prospective pupils are looking forward
with keen interest to their first lecture in
the new term.

The Annual Examination was conducted
by the Inspector of English Schools, Mr.
Ralphs, in April. The following is his
report:—

"Everything is particularly clean and
well-ventilated and bright, pictures and
maps being profusely displayed. Desks are
in good order. Some of the maps might
with advantage be renewed. Registers are
carefully and correctly kept throughout.
There are, however, occasional omissions—
where correction is necessary it should al-
ways be made in red ink. Registers should
have stiff covers. The Discipline through-
out the school is excellent. The girls are
well behaved and invariably attentive, and
there is an atmosphere of general content-
ment and earnest devotion to work. There
is manifest good feeling among and be-
tween pupils and staff. Singing was very
satisfactory. Miss Heang takes the five
top Classes, and several two-part songs
were sung very sweetly and with due ex-
pression and the pitch was maintained. The
girls have been taught on the Tonic Sol Fa
system and sang surprisingly well and with
almost absolute correctness, an unseen piece
written by the Inspector on the blackboard.

In classes 6 and 7, soft singing needs to be
cultivated and a tuning fork would be an
advantage. Miss Clarke might be asked
to arrange special second parts suitable to
the voices of the girls. Drill consists of
simple breathing and extension exercises,
vigorously carried out. It is given every
alternate morning at opening of school,
and is taken in each room by the mistress
in charge. During the hot weather sing-
ing takes the place of drill. Drawing has
been recently taken in all classes except 1,
2 and 3 (which are in charge of Miss Gour-
din) by Miss Li Wai Yun. Books in all
classes show a very steady improvement in
recent work. Recitation—With few excep-
tions the text was well-known, but pro-
nunciation often leaves much to be desired,
while expression, which is good as a rule
in the lower classes, grows less and less
as the girls rise in the school. This is no
doubt due to self-consciousness, but efforts
should be made to overcome it. Special
attention should be given to this subject,
which is the least satisfactory of those
taught in the school, as it provides a valu-
able exercise in the cultivation of pronun-
ciation and enunciation and of good ex-
pression. If these points are not developed,
the subject is of little value. Cooking has
only just been started and promises to be
exceedingly popular—the girls in Classes 3,
4 and 5 under Miss Heang, being the cooks.
They first of all made their own cooking
aprons and sleeves, and then descended to
the ground floor, where in an empty class-
room the Gas Company has put in a stove.

Already several dishes have been creditably
cooked by the pupils, who first receive de-
tailed instruction as to methods and reas-
ons, and then proceed to practical work.
There is no difficulty as to materials, the
Chinese pupils especially being eager to
bring all that is wanted. The necessary
apparatus, including a good kitchen table,
saucepans, dishes, etc., cost just over \$20.
If the experiment continues to be success-
ful, better equipment ought to be provided
later. Other Lessons were given by Misses
Mooney, Gourdin, Shin and Cheung. All
these lessons were very satisfactory indeed,
and would compare favourably with those
given by Student Teachers at Pupil
Teachers' Centres, or in Training Colleges
in England. They bear testimony to the
value of the instruction given by Mrs.
Titcher and by the Lecturers at the Tech-
nical Institute Teachers' Class. The ques-
tioning by Student Teachers was particu-
larly intelligent, and these teachers have
acquired the art—so often lacking in un-
trained teachers even of very high intel-
lectual attainments—of making the pupils
think and work for themselves. The Black-
board scheme and Notes of Lessons throug-
hout were very good. The Object Lessons
are undoubtedly fulfilling their real object,
viz., training in observation and the acqui-
sition of English. Stereotyped answers to
questions, except in the lowest classes, were
happily conspicuous by their absence. In
all classes, Composition, Dictation, Arith-
metic, and other books were submitted to
me for inspection. The work throughout
was very satisfactory, neatness being in-
sisted on. All the work is regularly cor-
rected by the teachers responsible. Record
Books.—This is a useful feature. These
books were started some seven years ago
as a stimulus to the Lower Grade mis-
tresses, to whom they serve as a guide in
the teaching of the different subjects. They
have also been useful for reference, when
the Headmistress desires to compare the
work done at different periods and to as-
certain the progress made or otherwise. The
frequency of examinations held depends a
good deal on the state of the class and the
diligence of the Teachers, but the Head-
mistress endeavours to examine at least one
class each week, in addition to the thorough
and complete examination of all the classes
in all subjects twice yearly—in July and
December. Results are chronicled then also,
and the books are sent to me for signature
and remarks. These books are always ready
for inspection also on the occasion of casual
visits of the Director of Education or the
Inspector of English Schools."

In conclusion, I wish to thank the sub-
scribers to the Prize Fund for their
generous help, the B. and F. Department

THE CHEERFUL SMILE.

FAMOUS CARTOONIST ON THE
BRITISH WAY.

M. Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch car-
toonist, who is paying a short visit to
England, was entertained at luncheon on
December 8 by a company of journalists
numbering nearly 120 at De Keyser's
Hotel.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, president of the
Institute of Journalists, was in the chair,
and in addition to the principal British
newspapers, the Press of Canada, South
Africa, Ceylon, France, Russia, Belgium,
the United States, and Holland was re-
presented.

The Chairman, proposing "Our Guest,"
said that M. Raemaekers had vividly and
truthfully depicted the feelings and spirit
of Great Britain when Great Britain was
speechless. Human passion, pity, anger,
righteous wrath, and stern resolution had
been expressed by him in a manner which
no one else had found possible with regard
to the war. British people were proud
and grateful to him, and they appre-
ciated his talent and his work the more
because he came from a small and neutral
country, which, nevertheless, had a great
heroic history.

Holland was not on the grand stage in
this tragedy, but the Dutch people were
concerned very nearly in the fray. They
sat round, as it were, like spectators in
some great battle of the gods. Their fate
and their future were involved as well as
ours. It was their triumph as well as
ours which was going to emerge from the
struggle. We might say in all that Raemaekers
did that he was a humanist; he was a man
who felt the pressure of wrong, a true
patriot, who realised that this cause which
was drenching the fields of Europe with
blood was a cause which was destined to
secure and enshrine the freedom of his
own country. (Cheers.)

M. Raemaekers replied briefly in En-
glish. "I am afraid," he said, "that with
my limited knowledge of your language I
shall make you a very bad speech, which
will be a poor return for your great kind-
ness to me and the very great accompani-
ment of your chairman. I am more accom-
modated to express my thoughts and feelings
in charcoal and chalks than in words. But,
believe me, I am very grateful to you. At
the beginning of the war I saw that Eng-
land and her Allies got many heavy
strokes from their enemies, and I saw that
England kept on smiling. This I did not
understand, and I was very angry with
you (hear, hear, and laughter)—yes, very.
(Renewed laughter.) I did not believe
you were taking the war seriously enough.
Now I have come here. I have been with
you four weeks, and I have tried to study
your people from the humblest classes to
the highest. I have looked into your eyes, and
now I think I begin to understand. When
you keep smiling at the heavy blows you
receive I do not think you wish to show
that you have been seriously hit. I think
you see the moment when you on your
side can get in a stroke that will be a
complete knock-out. (Cheers and laugh-
ter.) I see that moment. That is all I
have to say to you; this is my reply to
your toast—keep smiling."

Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the British
Press, asked M. Raemaekers to convey to
his chief editor in Holland, who, he said,
had recently received a sentence which any
journalist would feel honoured to have
passed upon him, the sympathy of his
brother journalists in England.

for plants supplied, and the various mem-
bers of the school staff for their willing co-
operation, more especially the following:—
Miss Henderson, for acting as School Treas-
urer, Miss Clarke as Librarian, Miss
Heang as Cookery Instructor, Miss
Gourdin as Drawing Teacher, all in addition
to ordinary school duties; also Mr. Sung
Hok Pang, who worked so unremittently in
the interests of the vernacular side, and
whose recent promotion to a post in Queen's
College is a real loss to this school.

The list of subscribers to the Prize Fund
is as follows:—Hon. Sir O. P. Chater,
C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Sir
Robert Ho Tung, Mr. A. Mackenzie (an
old pupil), Messrs. N. J. Stubb, H.
Humphreys, W. J. Titcher, Shawan,
Tomes & Co., W. G. Humphreys & Co.,
Butterfield & Swire, Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Limited & Davis, Bradley & Co.,
Gibb, Livingston & Co., E. D. Sassoon &
Co., D. Sassoon & Co., Johnson, Stokes &
Master, Hughes & Hough, Lane, Crawford
& Co., Douglas Laiprak & Co., Ho Fook,
Chau Sui Ki, Tak Cheong, Wong Ping
Sun, Dr. Kwan Sum Yin, Chau Sui Lam,
Yeung Tze Wan, Mok Tze Chuan, Lo
Chung Kui and Mok Man Cheung.

Lady May then distributed the prizes.

Among the prize-winners were the follow-
ing:—

Hongkong University Senior Examination
—Florence Chenallo, Honours. Dis-
tinction in Geography; Lillian Chenallo,
Distinction in Needlework; Maria Xaxier,
Hongkong University Junior Examination
—Kwan Wai Hing, Distinction in
Arithmetic, Scripture, Needlework, Draw-
ing; To Kwan Fong, Distinction in Scrip-
ture, Needlework; Poon Sau Hau, Distinc-
tion in Needlework and Arithmetic;
Gertrude Pina, Distinction in Needlework;
Elfrida Osmund, Distinction in Needlework;
Julia Anwee, Distinction in Needlework;
Yuen Muk Ying, Distinction in Needle-
work.

Oxford Local Preliminary Examination:—
Mercedes Barretto, Chung King Yak, Pok
Kum Yung, Delminda Lopes, Anisia Lopes,
Florence Lye, Nana Rosario, Tang Hui
Ying, Bertha Xavier, Aurea Xavier.

Special Prize for English Composition, pre-
sented by Mrs. A. Mackenzie, (a former
pupil)—To Kwan Fong.

Class Prizes. Class 1.—Florence Chenal-
lo, Lillian Chenallo, Maria Xavier.
Class 2.—Kwan Wai Hing, To Kwan Fong,
Poon Sau Hau. Class 3.—Delminda Lopes,
Bertha Xavier, Anisia Lopes and Aurea
Xavier. Class 4.—Wong Sau Chan, Leung
Loi Yung, Tung Lau Ngan. Class 5.—Yuen
Tei, Chung Yik King, Yeung Yik Sien.
Class 6.—Yuen Kwai Sun, Wong Po Kwai,
Chan Yik Chai. Class 7a.—Wong Hing So.
Class 7b.—Hung Ki Chan. Class 7c.—
Huen Wai Chee. Class 7d.—Bernice Chenal-
lo, Beatrice dos Santos, Greta Mooney.
For recitation—Aida Rose and Patricia
Remedios.

APOLOGIES ON THE BATTLE-
FIELD.

CLEAN-FIGHTING TURKS.

The United Press publishes the follow-
ing despatch from Mr. William G.
Shepherd, its special correspondent at
Salonica:—
The Turks fight like gentlemen. This is
the testimony of every English officer and
soldier who knows anything about the Dar-
danelles and Gallipoli fighting. The British
camp at Salonica contains large num-
bers of men who have been fighting against
the Turks, and I have talked with many
of them.

Sitting in the tent of an Irish regiment
to-day I heard Irish officers praise the
Turks. "The Turks are devilish fighters,
but always gentlemen," said one Irish cap-
tain. "The Germans never grant a truce
to bury the dead or pick up the wounded,
but the Turks never refused our offer of
a truce. Fighting with the Turks always
means hard but honourable and civilised
fighting." "One day," spoke up another
officer, "we unwittingly placed one of our
batteries too near to a hospital. It hap-
pened through some mistake in orders.
The Turks were the first to notice it, and
they signalled to us with a heliograph:
"We'll be forced to fire very close to your
hospital if you do not move your battery
from that neighbourhood." Of course, we
saw that a mistake had been made and we
signalled back that we would move the
battery, which we did."

"I saw them do an interesting thing one
day," said a third officer. "During a
truce to bury the dead the Turks flashed
us a message in French: 'Honour to all
soldiers; confusion to all politicians.'"
Another time a Turkish bullet hit one of
our Royal Medical Corps officers in the
leg. He fell in sight of both the Turkish
and British trenches. The Turks imme-
diately gave us a chance to go out and get
him and then sent us a heliograph message
apologising for the fact that one of their
men had stupidly mistaken the medical
man for a regular soldier."

"They apologised to our company too,"
said another officer. "One of their shells
struck a motor-ambulance, and when the
Turks saw what they had done they flashed
their regrets to us and said that it had
all been a mistake and they were very
sorry."

"Gallipoli is terrible, though," declar-
ed still another officer. "Gallipoli is the
bloodiest and the most terrible battlefield
in history. I think it will go down in
the books as a name of horror when all the
truth about it is known."—Exchange.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PHOTOMONS.

- 1.—No. 1360, Sapper W. G. Clarke, En-
gineer Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th
January, 1916.
No. 1670, Sapper E. C. Norris, Engineer
Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th
January, 1916.
No. 1833, Sapper G. E. Marley, En-
gineer Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 27th
January, 1916.
No. 1419, Lt.-Col. P. S. Cassidy, Scouts
Co., to be Col., dated 29th January,
1916.
No. 1547, Private E. Wilken, Scouts
Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 29th Janu-
ary, 1916.
No. 1696, Private D. E. Clarke, Scouts
Co., to be Lt.-Col., dated 29th Janu-
ary, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

- 2.—The following members are under
instruction as Mechanical Electricians:—
2nd Col. J. J. Hill
2nd Col. J. J. Hill
Lt.-Col. T. H. Matthewsman
Lt.-Col. W. Brown
Lt.-Col. E. C. Norris
Lt.-Col. G. E. Marley.

PARADES.

- 3.—Parades for Saturday, 29th inst.
7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling Sec-
tion and other Signallers, as detailed
in Signalling Section order dated 8th
December, 1915—Morse flag and
Heliograph practice at Headquarters.
2.30 p.m.—Musketry at King's Park
Range, as detailed in Corps Order No.
8 dated 25th January, 1916.
Remainder, nil.

- 4.—On duty until morning of 4th Febru-
ary: H.K.V.R.
G. E. Stewart, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

MUSKETRY PART II.

- Sunday, January 30th.—No. 8 Company and
No. 4 Platoon of No. 1 Company, as de-
tailed in orders of January 29th and
27th.
- Sunday, February 6th.—All P.-cs. of Nos. 1
and 2 Platoons of No. 1 Company are
provisionally warned to fire on this date.

RIFLES.

- All P.-cs. of No. 1 Company to whom Ser-
vice Rifles have not been issued will draw
same at Central Police Station on Tuesday,
February 1st, at 5.30 p.m.

HEAVY REGULATIONS.

- Copies of the Regulations governing leave
from Parades, Duty, etc., have been issued.
Members who have not received same may
get copies at this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

- P.-c. Randall, transferred from H.K.V.O.,
is attached to Motor Patrols.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

- The Proprietors have handed the sum of
\$221 to the Police Reserve Band Fund, this
amount being half the proceeds taken on the
occasion of the Complimentary Performance.

F. C. JENKIN.

D. S. P. (Reserve).

Two thousand seven hundred dogs have
just been shipped by train from Paris to
various parts of the front, says the *Daily
Chronicle*, for the purpose of combating the
plague of rats that has recently troubled
the French trenches.

E02

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

IN CANTON, for Immediate Possession, **FOUR-ROOMED FLAT** with Spacious Office on Ground Floor.
Apply to—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.
Hongkong or Canton.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [318]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

JANUARY 29TH, AT 3 P.M.

THE Parents or Guardians of Scholars and the Members of St. Joseph's College Association are cordially invited by the Director and Staff of the College.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [219]

BANKRUPTCY No 74 of 1914.

Re F. J. V. JONES, Junior, trading as **JORGE & COMPANY**.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter.
Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 1st day of March, 1916, will be excluded.
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1916.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Trustee.
Care of Messrs. LOW, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [220]

URBAINE OF PARIS (FIRE INSURANCE CO.)

WE beg to inform that the Power of Attorney from the Fire Insurance Co. URBAINE OF PARIS given to Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. is cancelled and the Agency of the Company is transferred to **P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.**
B. P. MARTELET,
Inspecteur de la Cie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie L'URBAINE DE PARIS.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

WE have taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., and are prepared to accept Risks from this date.
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
4, Queen's Building.
Tel. 260,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [213]

G. B.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on the 24th day of February, 1916, for Indian Supplies.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.
The right to reject all, or any, tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [309]

G. B.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the HEADQUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on the undermentioned dates for the following Services:—
Ment. } Monday, 7th
Fuel (Coal), etc. } February, 1916.
General Supplies A } Thursday, 10th
B } February, 1916.
Hospital Supplies } Monday, 14th
Washing } February, 1916.
Barrack Services } Thursday, 17th
February, 1916.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above dates in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR FORAGE, etc." Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100—as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.
The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1916. [198]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on **TUESDAY**, the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 2nd to the 15th February, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY**, the 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Limited, on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
The GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **THURSDAY**, 26th January, to **TUESDAY**, 1st February, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SERPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6182, dated 18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares numbered 85001 to 85100 inclusive fully paid up, standing in the Register in the name of **MR. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO**, of Macao, having been **LOST** or **DESTROYED**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [186]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.
THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to 4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of **FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON**, having been **LOST**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 8, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Third day of February, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [144]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.
THE CERTIFICATE No. 1946 for one share, \$100 paid up, numbered 1018, standing in the Register in the name of **W. O. SANG**, having been **LOST**, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 26th April, 1916, a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [206]

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Underigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET.

ELLIOT BUNGALOW, 21, Robinson Road, 6 ROOMS, Verandah and Garden.
Electric Fittings.
Apply to—
F. M. GUTIERREZ,
The "Birdcage."
Hongkong, 27th January, 1916. [211]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Shortly available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12nd December, 1915. [113]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Tojo Kian Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 8, and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

THE KENNELS, 162, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKEE, DEACON & HASTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1916.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [82]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
Apply to—
GODOWNS, at Wanchau.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [82]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

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Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

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Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

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Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

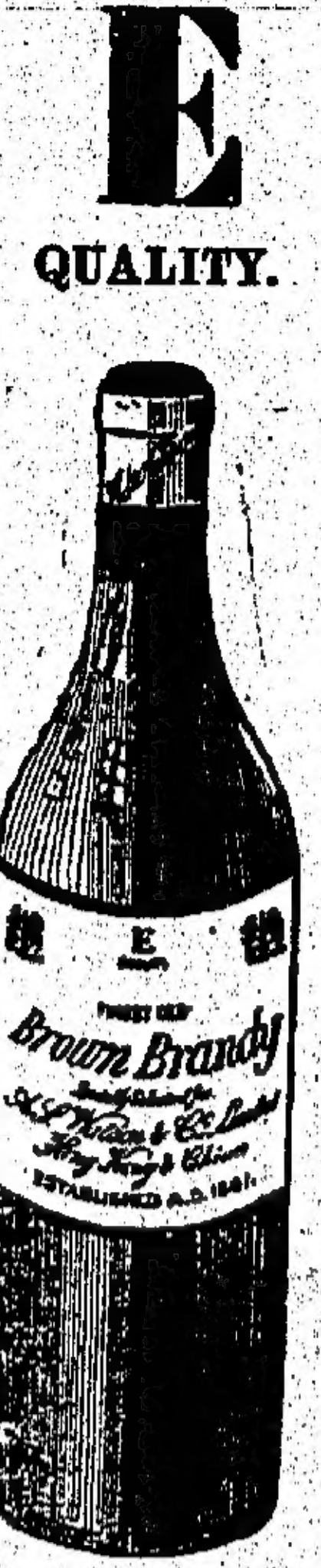
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Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

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Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [99]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDY
E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25th JANUARY, 1916

COMPANIES OF ENEMY CHARACTER.

MR. BUMBLE'S contemptuous assertion that "the law is a ass" is recalled by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal in England. To the question "When is a German not a German?" the ordinary unsophisticated layman would probably answer "when he becomes a naturalised subject of another State—and not always then." According to the Lord Chief Justice and a majority of his learned brothers, however, the correct reply should be "When he is associated with six other Germans for the purpose of carrying on business." This illuminating pronouncement was made in connection with the Continental Tyre case last month, when the Court of Appeal found that if seven or more people, all enemy aliens, joined themselves together and incorporated a company in the United Kingdom they created an entity by that means which was not German in its character. That is, therefore, the law as it stands at present, and we are not surprised to learn that it has created alarm and consternation in the lay mind. Happily, the case is to be taken to the House of Lords. Pending the result of the appeal to the highest tribunal in the land, Lord Halsbury, a former occupant of the Woolsack, has carried through its second reading in the Upper House a Bill which is designed to make a company whose directors or shareholders are predominately enemy an enemy company, subject to all the restrictions under which such companies are permitted to carry on their trade. Though the Government did not oppose the measure it was announced in both Houses that they could not give facilities for its passage. The Lord Chancellor admitted that, as the law stood to-day, enemy aliens might get control of our shipping, and use our flag, although there was not a penny of English money embarked in the venture. The Board of Trade, however, knew all about these companies, and he did not think danger was to

be feared from the existence of this rather anomalous situation. It might be well, however, to consider the desirability of introducing a separate Bill to deal with the cases of shipping. Lord Wrenbury declared that under the Merchant Shipping Act there was nothing to prevent two Germans from incorporating themselves as an English company and sailing a ship as an English ship under the English flag. Lord Mervyn said that many German companies have created subsidiary companies in neutral States, such as Sweden and Holland, which are really composed of the directors and shareholders of the parent company. Lord Lansdowne agreed that if the decision of the Court of Appeal represented the law there could be no doubt about the desirability of amending it, but before they legislated they should ascertain the actual law. The decision of the Law Lords will be awaited with considerable interest. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to know that steps are being taken to make the law conform to common sense with as little delay as possible in the event of the finding of the Appeal Court being confirmed. Apart from Lord Halsbury's Bill, the Home Secretary has stated that he and the President of the Board of Trade are in agreement that power should be sought to deal with cases of enemy trading which do not come within existing legislation.

SIR RICHARD DANE.

THE Chinese Government are to be congratulated upon having succeeded, after much persuasion, in prevailing upon Sir RICHARD DANE to renew his agreement with them for another term of three years. As most people are aware, Sir RICHARD is a pensioner of the Indian Government, and to a man of his age, experience and capabilities monetary considerations offer little or no inducements to continue living in China engaged in strenuous work. His salary is £4,000 per annum, but the Chinese Government have decided to recognise his past service by granting him a bonus of £10,000 provided that he signs an agreement for a further three years, at the end of which they undertake to give him an additional compensation of £5,000. To the ordinary man this may appear to be exceedingly generous treatment, but anyone acquainted with the difficulties surrounding the attempts to reorganise the Salt Administration, which is always looked upon as the great stand-by of the Chinese Government, will appreciate the value of Sir RICHARD's work in breaking down old customs, squeeze and prejudice. His remuneration is still less than that of the Inspector-General of Customs, who draws £7,000 a year and is entitled every seven years to a retiring allowance of a full year's salary. It is true that Sir RICHARD is being granted seven months' leave of absence on full pay, but greater privileges prevail in the Maritime Customs service, the foreign staff being entitled to free quarters and leave of absence for a year on full pay.

The report which appeared in the native Press that Admiral TSM TING KAN would assume control of the General Inspectorate during Sir RICHARD DANE's absence on leave this summer is absurd. The loan agreement distinctly provides for a British subject being head of the Salt Gabelle, and this agreement cannot be set aside, no matter how much the Chinese Government or Sir RICHARD DANE himself may wish it. The bondholders—who, after all, are the most interested parties concerned—are not likely to consent to the exclusion of the foreign chief. In Sir RICHARD DANE's absence some arrangement will have to be made, but it is to be hoped that the Deputy Associate Chief Inspector, who is a German, will not be nominated. This is a contingency against which the British Legation and the Foreign Office must provide. The Deputy Chief is, no doubt, a popular man, but there are important interests which would be affected if the chief Inspector should, unfortunately, be a German.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The surplus of China's salt revenue last fiscal year, after the payment of the principal and interest of the Reorganisation Loan, amounts to \$17,000,000.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 16th January, 1916, amounted to 58,774 tons and the sale to 49,952 tons.

The value of rubber exported from the Federated Malay States last year is placed at \$86,413,292. Over 44,023 tons were exported as against 30,697 tons in the previous year.

M. Passeri, Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government, is visiting Shanghai with the intention of studying the local financial conditions in connection with his scheme for the unification of the currency.

The Chinese passenger on board the *Pinguey* who was stabbed as the vessel was coming into Hongkong has died from his wounds. Two Chinese seamen were yesterday charged with the murder. The case was remanded.

The Indian sepoy of the Hongkong Singapore Battalion who was charged with stealing 70 sovereigns from another Indian soldier, was discharged yesterday by Mr. J. R. Wood, who decided there was no case, notwithstanding there was a strong suspicion.

On Thursday evening the two football teams of St. Stephen's College were entertained to dinner in the King Edward Hotel by the Warden of the College. The dinner was to mark the occasion of the winning of the Cup belonging to the Hongkong Schools' League by the second team. The cup itself occupied a prominent position on the table. After dinner, speeches were made by the Warden, the Captains of the teams, and others, and then an enjoyable hour of songs and games was spent.

In the Japanese Upper House on January 22nd, Baron Den asked if the Government had any information regarding the widespread reports that newspapers and British subjects in China were instigating a Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. He said that these reports were creating a sentiment antagonistic to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the reports were incredible. The good understanding existing between the Japanese and British Governments afforded ample security against the mischief of such overt reports which were directed against the valued Alliance.

TAIKOO BOILER MAKERS' GUILD.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION BY GOVERNMENT.
Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy an application was made for bail respecting nineteen people held under deportation warrants.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for 17 of the men, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the other two men, whilst Mr. G. N. Orme represented the Crown.

Mr. Goldring contended that bail was obliged to be granted in any event, and it was merely a question of amount. In all cases of misdemeanours at Common Law everybody had a right to bail. In April last four men were arrested under similar warrants in connection with the Hop Wo Tong Boilers' Guild at Taikoo and he was then asked to represent the Guild. A petition was sent in on behalf of the men, but eventually one of them was banished. The offence with which they were charged was that they had failed to register the Guild or obtain exemption under the Societies Ordinance of 1911. He then applied on behalf of the Guild for registration, and all the books, documents and transactions of the Society were put before the then Secretary for Chinese Affairs. After some time they were informed that it would mean passing some slight amendment of the Ordinance for a concealment in the matter whatever. They had been put off from time to time until only the other day there was a wholesale raid by the Special Police Reserve and some detectives, as a result of which the present nineteen men were arrested and detained on a precisely similar charge. Only two of these men had been examined by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in eighteen days, and they were now told that the examination could not be proceeded with, owing to the fact that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was in hospital. He (Mr. Goldring) contended that it was most unfair that these men should be kept in that way, particularly as Chinese New Year was approaching and the offence was one for which the majority of them could not be held to be guilty. The truth of the matter was that the Government were going to endeavour to suppress what was a perfectly legitimate labour association, of which there were many others in the Colony. He strongly appealed for bail. After Mr. Heywood and Mr. d'Almada had addressed the Court, Mr. Orme contended strongly that the word "may" in section 8 could not mean "must."

His worship eventually held that he must grant bail, but said that, in view of the practice laid down by him, he could not fix bail at less than \$5,000 each.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.
At an examination in First Aid to the Wounded, held recently at the Technical Institute, out of ten students examined the following were successful:—

Third Year Course (Medallion)—Lo Kun-ying, Samuel Mok. Second Year Course—Leung Kim-shu. First

THE WAR.

AGED AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

SAID TO BE SINKING RAPIDLY.

"GOEBEN" DAMAGED IN BLACK SEA.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTBURST IN SWITZERLAND.

SIGNIFICANT RUMANIAN REPORT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVELY CANNONADE IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, January 27th.
5.50 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been the most lively cannonade in Artois. We continued to re-occupy craters, discovering many dead Germans, and taking prisoners.

GERMAN TRENCHES DAMAGED.

PARIS, January 28th.

The evening communiqué says:—Our artillery was most active along the whole front throughout the day. The German trenches in Belgium were seriously damaged.

An enemy attempt to re-capture craters to the east of Neuville was repulsed. Fighting with mines in the Argonne continued in our favour. The enemy lost heavily in the struggle for the possession of a crater resulting from the explosion of two of our mines. We held one of the edges of the crater.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY UNABATED.

LONDON, January 28th.

A communiqué says:—Early in the morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. Organised bombardments were carried out on several points of the hostile lines.

Hostile artillery was active to the east and north-east of Leos, south of Bois Grenier, north-east of Armentières, and north-east of Ypres.

Our artillery retaliated successfully on hostile batteries and trenches.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUMANIA'S SYMPATHY WITH ENTENTE.

WILL ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE IN BALKANS?

LONDON, January 28th.

The Morning Post's correspondent at Budapest says that Hungarian correspondents at Bukharest state that Rumania's sympathies with the Entente have increased owing to the belief that the Allies contemplate serious operations in the Balkans from Salonika, while the pro-Russians in Bukharest are again in the ascendant.

FATE OF PRINCE MIRKO.

LONDON, January 28th.

It is feared in Rome that Prince Mirko of Montenegro perished, or was captured, in the defence of Skutari.

FLIGHT OF THE SERBS.

LONDON, January 28th.

Thousands of Serbs are struggling towards Alessio, being succoured by Admiral Troubridge and British blue-jackets.

It is hoped that Prince Mirko's splendid rearguard action at Skutari will enable the Serbs to escape.

ITALY TO DEFEND VALONA.

ROME, January 28th.

A Cabinet meeting resolved to defend Valona to the utmost.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"GOEBEN" ENCOUNTERED.

DAMAGED BY RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

PETROGRAD, January 28th.

It is authoritatively announced that after a fight on the 26th inst. between the Goeben and a Russian battleship the former returned to Constantinople damaged, having lost 33 killed and 80 wounded.

ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN. AN AMERICAN MEMORANDUM TO ALLIES.

NEW YORK, January 28th.

Mr. Lansing told reporters that the United States had addressed a Note to a foreign Power or Powers on the subject of the arming of merchantmen.

The Evening Post says that Mr. Lansing, in a Memorandum to the Allies, asks them to discontinue the arming of merchantmen, whereupon the Austrian and German Governments would be asked not to torpedo merchantmen without a warning and to remove the crews and passengers to places of safety if the destruction of a vessel was justifiable.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN. TURKS EVACUATE THEIR TRENCHES.

LONDON, January 27th.

Major-General Townshend reports that the enemy has evacuated his trenches on one side of the Kut-el-Amara defences, and has retired about a mile from our entrenchments.

Major-General Aylmer reports that the situation of his force is unchanged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AGED AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

REPORTED TO BE SINKING RAPIDLY.

ROME, January 27th.

Vatican circles declare that the Austrian Emperor's health is causing anxiety, and that he is sinking rapidly.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN SWITZERLAND.

CROWD ANGERED BY HOISTING OF GERMAN FLAG.

BERNE, January 28th.

On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday the German Consulate at Lausanne hoisted the German flag. A crowd demanded that the Swiss flag should be substituted, and then, overpowering the police, hauled down the German flag and damaged the escutcheon.

The Federal Council has apologised to the German Minister and telegraphed the Foreign Office at Berlin promising that the incident would not be repeated.

RUMANIAN GRAIN PURCHASE.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that the Government had concluded contracts for the purchase of Rumanian grain, which would be held for our disposal in Rumania and would be exported after the war.

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS. TO ECONOMISE SHIPPING.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runci-man said that the Government had decided, in order to economise shipping, to reduce imports that were not essential. A large percentage of imports of paper-making materials would shortly be prohibited, as well as the export of rags and waste-paper. The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture, woods, some fruits, and, if necessary, the list would be extended until the strain was eased.

A Committee of four, under Lord Curzon, is dealing with the matter.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. CANNOT BE USEFULLY HELD AT PRESENT.

LONDON, January 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think that an Imperial Conference could be usefully held at the present time, but shortly they would have a full and frank discussion with the Australian Premier, as they had had with the Rt. Hon. B. L. Borden in 1915. They were constantly in communication with the Dominions on all matters connected with the war.

NOTABLE GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, January 28th.

A German wireless message reports the death of Lieut. "Boehme," who has been frequently mentioned in communiqués. He fell while flying in Alsace. The name Boehme is probably Boelke, who was one of the most notable of the Fokker pilots.

LABOUR AND COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The General Labour Conference at Bristol passed a resolution by 1,716,000 to 380,000 again recording opposition to the principle of Compulsory Service, but a resolution in favour of an agitation for the repeal of the Bill was defeated by 649,000 to 814,000.

WHAT GERMANY MUST SURRENDER.

PARIS, January 28th.

An International demonstration at the Sorbonne in honour of Serbia was attended by President Poincaré and representatives of the Allies. M. Barthou and the principal speakers emphasised that the war would not cease before Serbia, Belgium, Poland, and Alsace-Lorraine had been restored.

SERBIAN PREMIER TO VISIT LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, January 27th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Serbian Premier will shortly visit Paris and London.

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that Colonel House (President Wilson's representative) has arrived at Berlin to discuss urgent questions relating to neutral commerce.

BRUSSELS DEATH-TAX.

THE ENEMY DEFIED.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

Brussels refuses to pay the fine of half a million francs for the death of Miss Cavell's betrayer.

BRITISH HOSPITAL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BRAVERY OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Grand Hotel, Wimereux, which was occupied by the British as a hospital, was destroyed by fire. Sixty-six patients were saved by the doctors and nurses.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN EGYPT.

LONDON, January 27th.

Lieut-General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, has been gazetted temporary General.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, January 27th.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Royal Commissioners have prorogued Parliament.

The Speech from the Throne read:—

"For eighteen months my Army and Navy have been engaged, in concert with my brave and steadfast Allies, in defending the common liberties and the public law of Europe against unprovoked encroachments by the enemy."

"I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry the flag to final and decisive victory."

The Speech thanks the House of Commons for its ungrudging liberality in providing for the heavy demands of the war, and concluded:—"In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we will not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation. I rely with confidence on the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and pray Almighty God to give us His blessing."

SURVIVORS OF THE "TARA."

LONDON, January 27th.

The Admiralty announces that a report has been received that 85 survivors of the auxiliary cruiser Tara are in the hands of the Senussi. They are being well treated, and an attempt is being made to send them clothing, etc.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Ministry of Trade announces that he will do everything possible to establish direct trade with Russia. The question of preference will be submitted to Parliament.

RETURNED AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

A LAND SETTLEMENT.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Federal War Committee recommends a land settlement for returned soldiers, which may cost £20,000,000.

COMMONWEALTH AND TALLOW.

MELBOURNE, January 28th.

The Commonwealth have prohibited the export of tallow.

PRESIDENT WILSON. WOULD ACCEPT AN INVITATION TO FIGHT.

NEW YORK, January 28th.

President Wilson has begun his speech making tour of the States. Addressing railwaymen, he was much applauded when he said:—"I shall always accept an invitation to fight, but I hope to conduct my fights with fairness and justice."

WILL OF MISS MOLYNEUX.

LONDON, January 28th.

Miss Molyneux, who died on December 20th, leaving £25,000, bequeathed her house at Kensington, and the residue of her estate, after legacies amounting to £3,400 had been paid, to Lord Chelmsford, and her china and wax miniatures to Lady Chelmsford.

WHEN TOMMY COMES HOME.

A YEAR'S FREE INSURANCE AGAINST NO WORK.

During a debate last month in the House of Lords on the social and industrial problems that would follow peace and the demobilisation of our great armies, Lord Newton, the Paymaster General, said that among proposals agreed upon by the War Office and the Board of Trade for helping the soldiers back to civil work were:—

Working furlough on full pay and allowances for four weeks during which separation allowances will continue to be paid.

Travelling warrants from place of disembarkment to home.

Money gratuities for services and awards on a scale to be fixed by Parliament.

Insurance policy against unemployment valid for 4 years.

Help in finding work.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

REPUBLICANS OCCUPY SU-FU.

YUNNANFU, January 25th.

(Delayed in transmission.)
The Republicans on the 23rd inst. occupied Su-fu, in Szechuen.

IMPUDENT FRAUD.

CHINESE COLLECTS \$1,340 FOR MYTHICAL HOSPITAL.

A Chinese who was arrested on board the s.s. Ontang by Sergt. Pincoff was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday with obtaining money by false pretences.

Sergt. Pincoff said the man was going round with a book, saying he was collecting for a Chinese hospital. According to the book, the defendant had collected no less than \$1,342.40 in two years.

Alfred J. Holland, Chief Officer of the Empress of Japan, said that defendant went on board the boat on December 23rd, and produced what seemed to be a book soliciting assistance for a Chinese hospital. Witness gave him \$1.

Percy Jones, Chief Officer on the Ontang, spoke to defendant coming on board the boat on Tuesday and Wednesday and producing the book mentioned above. Witness gave him \$2.

Mr. R. E. Lindell (Chief assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs), said that he examined the book, and no such hospital as that described in the beginning of the book was known to exist. Without being questioned, defendant made a confession, saying he was very sorry. He would not have taken the step but for the fact that he had a wife and five children.

He asked to be excused.

Defendant said that owing to the war he was compelled to do that sort of thing. His worship said he regarded the offence as very serious. He proposed to convict.

A previous conviction was proved, and defendant was sent to prison for six months.

WAR NEWS.

DEVON MAN'S BRAVERY AT SEA.

The brave exploit of a Devon man, Captain Leslie Webb, son of the well-known physician, Dr. Webb, of Exeter, is drawn attention to by a correspondent to The Times. He says:—His ship, an auxiliary steamer, on her way home from India, ran among the German submarines soon after midnight in the middle of November. The Cunard steamer Coria and the liner Clan Macaister had just been sent to the bottom, while another ship was also sunk at hand, but Webb, with rare pluck and seamanship, came to the assistance of the boats and was instrumental in saving the lives of 32 men from the submerged vessels. Twice he turned back and ran the gauntlet, splendidly served by his officers and crew. At Malta the Admiral sent for Captain Webb and said, "You have done what not one man in a hundred would have done. I am proud to shake hands with you."

OXYGEN AS HEALER OF WOUNDS.

A case of a hand wound which "healed with marvellous rapidity" after an accidental oxygen bath is described in the British Journal of Nursing. The patient, who was suffering from tetanus, was being given oxygen, when the end piece of the tube fell away, and the oxygen went on the wounded hand.

The unexpectedly rapid healing of the wound, which was covered only by a thin layer of gauze, was presumed by the surgeons to be due to the effect of the free oxygen.

VETERAN NAVAL V.C.'S "BIT."

IN FOUR SUNK MINE SWEEPERS AT 84.

How Israel Harding, V.C., late chief gunner in the Royal Navy, has "done his bit" in the present war at the age of eighty-four is told in the Sheffield Daily Telegraph. Harding, when his ship was blown up at the Dardanelles while mine-sweeping, had his left leg broken. He is now in a convalescent home.

Harding ran away to sea when a boy, and after working in a trowler joined the Navy. He took part in the bombardment of Sebastopol and was wounded in the Naval Brigade's landing. He was in the Indian Mutiny and was again wounded in the thigh. After service in the Zulu War he took part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1902 and gained the V.C. for throwing overboard a shell which dropped near the magazine. Everyone over forty will remember how Britain rang with the exploit.

Leaving the Navy in 1883, he took part in Admiral Markham's Arctic Expedition. At the beginning of the war he offered his services and was engaged in mine-sweeping. Three ships under his command were blown up, and last summer he was transferred to the Dardanelles, where he was killed.

Two of Harding's sons were killed at Loos, one is a petty-officer in the Queen Elizabeth, and another a seaman in the Achilles.

Arriving at London Bridge from the front, chilled, wet, tired, and mud-covered, a party of our soldiers recently entered Lady Limerick's free buffet, and there they had the delightful experience of being handed a plentiful supply of refreshments by Queen Alexandra herself. Her Majesty arrived, quite unexpectedly, took her turn with the other lady workers, and served out coffee and cakes and sandwiches with unflagging enthusiasm and activity for an hour and a half.

LEARNING FROM BUCHES.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ACQUIRE SNIPER'S ART.

THE DUMMY DOOR.

H. F. Prevost, Battersea, writing from British Headquarters, says:—

It is good hearing that a beginning has already been made in bringing to the British soldier's notice the art of the sniper. Now the art of the sniper is by no means a mere question of marksmanship. There are plenty of marksmen in our army—more, probably, than in the German: men who can put a pretty pattern on the target in almost any weather. But successful sniping asks a good deal more than that; it demands vigilance, cunning, infinite patience and much ingenuity. For a long time the Germans seemed to enjoy, as compared with ourselves, a large preponderance of these qualities. They had made an art of sniping before we even took up the game. Before both sides were double anchored, as it were, in their present trenches, the scenery provided for the sniper a variety of cover which has since disappeared.

LOST COVER.

Trees are gone, along whose branches he used to lie like a wild cat, with a smear of green slime from its lichenous bark over his ruddy countenance, and a bunch of green leaves tied about his shoulders, and fluttering over his head like a Bersagliere's feathers. Cottages are gone whose thatched roofs offered just the screen to suit him, and haystacks that made such cosy nestings. Along one stretch of front, which is not yet quite utterly bare, we were puzzled for some time by the angle at which the snipers' bullets were coming over. There were a few pollard willows on the left of the line, but the others had long been swept bare of leaves, and from one point we could see that no one was standing behind their trunks. One officer after another had tried to find a solution, till one happened to be in charge who knew the ways of old pollard willows. He got three men and made them fire a few shots at each of the willows. The sniping ceased. Two of the willows were hollow, and the Germans had crept inside the trees, and were firing through a crack in the stem with automatic pistols. Our shots had evidently put an end to their business.

Three days later the sniping recommenced, and fire was opened again upon the willows, but this time with no effect. But the officer was still suspicious, and he asked the nearest battery to remove the willows from the scene. This was done, and the third to go revealed the enemy's cunning; for inside the willow was not only a German, but a steel plate, which fitted outside him and inside the willow, and was, doubtless, proof against rifle bullets. In one spot between the two lines of trenches, which were about a hundred yards apart, a door was lying dropped there possibly on its way from a ruined cottage to a dug-out. The top glass panels of it were broken, the wood beneath them was broken, too, and over the woodwork a gaudy paper had been pasted. Our men used occasionally to test their sights by making a dent on the door knob, or breaking off the tip of a splinter of glass.

THE WHITE SMEAR.

One day the shooter was surprised to see that though his bullet struck where glass seemed to be, it left a white smear and produced no tinkle. Then he took a shot at the woodwork, and again scored a smear, but raised no splinters. That set him thinking, and the same night he crept out, and discovered that the old door had been removed and a steel shield put in its place, beautifully painted to look like wood, and paper and broken glass, with a hole for the knob for the sniper's rifle. The artist was apparently a bit diffident of his success, but when he did begin shooting, we had "ranged a piece of artistry to match his own for it soot, him and his picture back almost into the German trenches, and the picture was the more intact of the two. Thomas Atkins is now being taught to be up to these dodges, and a few of his own to boot, but one great advantage to be derived from a closer acquaintance with his opponents' methods is that he becomes inspired with a caution which only the respect bred of that acquaintance seems able to instil. These nice "K. boys," full of enthusiasm and energy, and what they believe to be cunning, come into the trenches each determined to account for a German at the earliest possible moment, with the result that, almost inevitably, the German accounts for him. The youngster generally begins by seeing what he takes to be the spike of a German helmet. The Germans do not, as a matter of fact, wear helmets in their first trenches, but, being posted in the fact that a New Army battalion, quite green to the business, has taken over the trenches in front of them, they supply the particular bait for which their subtlety tells them a man new to the work will be most anxiously looking.

TAKING THE BAIT.

Even if the youngster has been told that caps and not helmets are the enemy's war-thing, this glimpse of what obviously is a helmet will only make more rivet his attention, as proof that some sort of superior and exceptional being is making a round of the lines. He sees the spike again, and then a gleam of something glossy black beneath it. If the German is an artist he may even remove the spike, as though fearing detection, a piece of "kidding" which, of course, only makes the youngster keener. He now trains his rifle with infinite care on the suspicious spot, and waits for the reappearance of the helmet. This is sure to take place from a slightly different direction, which compels him to alter the line of his rifle, and the arrangements he has made in his "cunning" to secure his head from observation. This happens several times, he becomes bored by the frequent changes it involves in his protective devices, and grows more careless each time in replacing them. At last, when his eagerness in keeping his sights on the object has made his concealment quite perfunctory, the top of the helmet slowly rises above the opposite parapet; he leans his cheek against the butt of his rifle, increases the pressure of the second joint of his forefinger, and falls back dead with a bullet through the brain.

JAUNDICE ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

This distressing complaint so common in all hot countries is caused by the Bile overflowing in the Blood. It is not an independent disorder but the symptoms of complaints which cause the Bile to overflow in this manner instead of entering the intestines to perform its mission of aiding in the digestion and assimilation of food. Jaundice causes the skin and eyes to become yellow, and vomiting, nausea, diarrhoea, or constipation, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, flatulence, belching and pains in the stomach may all be accompanying symptoms. The disordered condition of the Liver is the most common cause of this complaint and a remedy that will reach the Liver is the only effective one. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills reach the Liver as no other remedy does, speedily causing the Bile to flow through its proper channel. They get at the cause of the complaint driving the poison out of the blood, and toning the entire system. There is no more effective remedy for this complaint, as a trial will prove, than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills which are a positive and permanent cure for all Liver and Kidney disorders, Constipation, Biliousness, Impure Blood, and Female Ailments.



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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It cures nervousness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neurasthenia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc. etc. all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion; the cause of all by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, cleansing and purifying the blood, and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, had legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sore, gottie or dermalis neck, etc. Improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing biliousness, catarrhs and haemorrhoids. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

"INFLUENCE" IN THE LAW COURTS.

—DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

REFORM IN WORK, PAY AND HOLIDAYS.

The sixth report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service proposes drastic reforms in the appointments, salaries, work, and holidays of officials in the Law Courts. It proposes the abolition of appointments by influence; the reduction of many unnecessary posts, and the sweeping away of what may be called the quill pen brigade and the substitution of women typists.

In the case of the higher posts, says the report, "a considerable number of those appointed are nearly related to persons who have held high judicial office. Of the seven Masters and two Assistant-Masters in the King's Bench four are sons of judges and two if not in fact are sons of judges or connected by marriage with judges. Of the eight clerks of Assize five are judges' sons."

"After making full allowance for heredity in legal talent and for the tendency among members of certain distinguished families to adopt a legal career in successive generations, we believe that influence has had a considerable share in determining the appointments. Some witnesses have admitted it. Cases have not been unknown in which a judge has appointed his own son."

While no objection is made on the qualification of work of those appointed, the report calls for open competitive examination in place of influence and for recommendations for legal appointments to be placed in the Lord Chancellor's hands. In certain departments—for example, the Land Registry—the clerks have more pay than they would get in solicitors' offices for the same work, and their request for an increase is refused.

Owing to the Long Vacation, August 1 to October 12, and other long legal holidays, the taxpayer during nearly a third of the year gets little return for many of his official salaries. It is proposed to institute a seven-hour day, to excuse some of the clerks from signing attendance books, and to limit their holidays to six weeks.

Waste is also due to some registrars drawing full salaries even up to the age of 85 although unfit for work. A retiring age of 65 or 70 is proposed. A large staff of men copiers and "scriveners" is employed on what can be done twice as fast and twice as cheaply by typewriter. Their rapid replacement by women is proposed.

In the Probate Registry mechanical work is being done by men with qualifications and salaries much higher than necessary. In the Chancery offices the staff has not been reduced in anything like the proportion of the reduction of work in the last twenty years.

Many other reforms (including the substitution of a more or less fixed salary for county court registrars in place of payment by the number of plaintiffs) are proposed. The Royal Commission included Sir H. Babbington Smith, Lord Mersey, Mr. Snowden, and Miss Haldane; some of the members do not agree to all the recommendations. The need of reform may be judges' salaries and pensions, the cost of the law officials concerned in England alone is over £1,040,000 a year.

DUTCH SMUGGLERS.

WHAT THE GERMANS ARE PAYING FOR RUBBER.

A correspondent of the Paris Journal writes that although the measures taken by Great Britain in agreement with the Dutch authorities have made rubber an almost priceless treasure in Holland and Germany it is not so with most other articles. Since Britain has had recourse to the simple but efficacious rule of calculating how much rubber Holland needs for her domestic consumption, and refusing to allow any excess of that quantity to be imported, it has become very difficult to procure any tyres at all. The rubber imported for national use mostly goes to Germany at enormous prices, while local customers have to go without. The rule is inexorably enforced that owners of motor cars who want new tyres are obliged to hand in their old ones, however damaged and dilapidated to prevent their being sent to Germany. Any infringement of this, or of the other rules, is punished with fines and imprisonment. At present rubber is worth about eight francs, or over 6s. 6d. the pound.

Anybody caught attempting to smuggle is fined 32 francs, or about 25s., so that the smuggler must calculate that it may potentially cost him 20 florins, or 80s. the pound. But the German pays gladly at least 7s. or 8s. per pound more than this, so that the smuggler has every encouragement to run risks. Luckily rubber is so scarce that the amount the Germans can procure at any price is comparatively very small.

In other articles, however, the contraband trade is brisk, especially on the Dutch-Belgian frontier, as the temptation of huge profits is irresistible. Not even the terrible death-sentence for smugglers. The Germans have erected a double edge of barbed wire along the frontier between Belgium and Holland, through which they pass a high tension current of many thousand volts, and frequently desperate Belgians seeking to escape from the iron heel of von Bissing, German deserters, smugglers of any nationality, poachers, and unsuspecting people fall victims to the device. The Dutch papers hardly ever mention these accidents, which are officially considered to be of mere local importance, and still less is said in the German Press about the electrocutions which are perpetually occurring.

Behind these barriers guard houses stand at intervals, connected by a special telephone alarm system that allows of the nearest one being immediately rung up. When an "accident" has occurred a patrol leisurely makes for the spot, where some wretched creature has just paid the penalty for his longing to escape or for his love of gain. Whilst one or two of the guard are cautiously separating the body from the fatal wire others are digging a shallow grave alongside. The whole frontier is gradually being sown with such bombs, but it is a cemetery that is never mentioned, and few, if any, know who is buried there.

BRITISH WAR WORK.

A MERCHANT'S SURVEY OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The following letter appears in the *Strait Times* from a young London merchant giving "the city" point of view about British war work:

I enclose two articles, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*—the best paper in London, has none—as to the Ministry of Munitions. Our business has brought us indirectly into touch with this department, and so far as we can judge, it is the last word in real efficiency and "go." Think of all the new armaments that have shot up like mushrooms, in spite of the shortage of labour and the already heavy demands on engineering activity by the Navy. It's a miracle.

Don't let people out in Singapore say that old England is slack. It is a wicked libel. Bad cases of drinking and inefficiency here and there have been magnified, because at a time like this it is the exceptions that are talked about, and that give them undue prominence. What, in reality, have we done?

You know, no doubt that the supremacy of our Grand Fleet has been immeasurably increased since war broke out. It is freely said that as many as 14 new Dreadnoughts have been launched; and, although I can't verify those figures in any way, they haven't been denied and they seem approximately correct. I have seen the figures printed in papers. If they were wrong, some sort of denial would have been issued, surely.

Then there are the monitors—most of which are quite new; there are the countless craft of all kinds which have been turned out—witness Churchill's praise of Fisher in this respect. Think what an intense concentration such production signifies, especially at a time when ships are continually needing repairs and all sorts of refitting.

And shells! Shells for the Navy—how many of the largest calibre shells have been expended in the Dardanelles alone! Shells for our army. Shells for France, for Russia, for Italy, for Serbia. Guns in hundreds of thousands, large guns and small guns, machine guns, anti-aircraft guns, not to mention gas and cartridges. It passes comprehension. Kidnappers are said to have told King Constantine that in the spring Britain will munition six million Russians. And this at a time when we are supplying all the other Allies and are providing for an army of four millions of our own men!

Of course, America has helped; but don't forget that even America's help has been secured by British money, to the wonderful detriment of American exchange on London.

But the bulk of the munitions are made here—in England, where our industrial organisation in the matter of munitions had hitherto been adapted for the supply of arms, etc., to a purely nominal army of 300,000 men! Good Heavens! if we hadn't sent a single cartridge to an ally and had contented ourselves with supplying only our own new army of four millions, the thing would have been an industrial miracle.

And this is apart from the question of the clothing of soldiers. We have clothed four million of men, replaced waste and accumulated reserve supplies. If we hadn't made the guns and the shells, and had only supplied the clothes and boots, the thing would have been an industrial triumph.

Belgium's army. Belgians now wear khaki uniforms made in this country. I have seen hundreds of Belgians in smart new khaki uniforms.

And there hasn't been any compulsory service, either in a military or an industrial sense.

BRITISH NATIONAL GUARD.

On Saturday, December 11, it was what was facetiously called Derby Day; that is, the last day of the Derby campaign for recruits. When I left the City at 3 p.m. I saw bands of the National Guard marching around in great form. These men of the National Guard are all men over military age. Most of them are literally greyheads. They wear a greenish uniform and look jolly workmanlike. They have taught themselves to shoot, to dig trenches, and to build bridges. They are almost finished soldiers.

Picture this scene on "Derby Day." Squads of these old men parading the streets in their smart uniforms; with splendid bands to wake up the crowds. Everywhere one saw men in regulation khaki. And at the recruiting stations literally thousands of men standing in queues. All Friday and Friday night men had been joining. On Saturday (Derby Day) the crowds increased. In the West end, in the City, in the East End, large firms converted their premises into recruiting stations, and the staffs stayed on till midnight signing men on. "Kodaks" in the West End became a huge recruiting station that did great things. Rothschild sent 30 clerks from his bank on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday to help in the clerical work in the City recruiting stations.

And this, don't forget, was after 16 months of war.

The man who says England isn't doing her bit is a liar and a cad. I went home and had tea on Derby Day, and then found my way to the recruiting office in Harrow. There must have been 400 men even in that out-of-the-way place at 5 p.m. on Derby Day. After an awful wait in the queue I got myself enrolled and passed on to the doctors. I went into a room in which 90 or 100 men were stripping. The man stripping on my right was a gentleman by birth; the man on my left may have been a coalheaver or a dock labourer or a broken down cabman. He was aggressively cheerful and obscene. He encouraged me with the jovial assurance, "Hurry up, mate; we'll soon be in the army." I felt like a soldier. Indeed, was I not for 15 ecstatic minutes a recruit in H.M. Forces?

But the doctor shook his head when he tested me. "It wouldn't be fair to you," he said.

I replied: "Don't worry about that. Can you pass me for Home or Garrison Duty?"

LIFE WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

HOW A GREAT SHIP FOUGHT THE STORM.

An East Coast sailor with the Grand Fleet, home on leave for a few days, related an experience which his vessel underwent during a hurricane which came down from the north recently. One of the mightiest vessels in the fleet left port. She steamed right into the teeth of the north-easter, and the further they went the worse it got. The heavily-armed and munitioned ship rolled and wallowed in the awful seas, and was tossed with by vast masses of water which towered as high as the fighting top, and was battered by them as her engines forced her straight into it at something like 17 knots. The struggle became terrible, and at times looked a hopeless one.

"It was the biggest sea I have ever seen, and I never expected to see land any more. The vessel had gone down by the nose and was submerged to her foremost funnel. Every man had to look out for himself. A wireless message was sent out for help, but the weather moderating, we found we could get along slowly under our own steam, and eventually reached port.

"There is not a man but will be glad when we can get the Germans to fight. They may be very good sailors, but when you see our guns and the way they are handled I would not give much for their chance. Besides, the fleet is always growing stronger the longer they wait. New ships keep arriving apparently from nowhere. We look across the bay and say, 'Hello, what ship's that?' but no one can say, as no one has seen her before. It's wonderful—just what that American correspondent wrote."

He repeated that it wouldn't be fair to me to undergo the rigorous training the men are getting in these days when men are made into soldiers in a few months.

He rejected me. After another long wait I got my Army Discharge papers. I had done everything I could. It is hard dines not to be allowed to swell the rising tide and to be excluded from the good work, but I've done my best.

CHARACTERISTICALLY BRITISH.

You know, this rush at the last minute of the great campaign is characteristically British. It is so much so that a wise German (supposing such a thing could exist) would read in it the fatal omen to her plans.

The heart of our nation is sound to the core. There isn't any falling yet in our grim resolve to win at all costs. Nor is there any danger of a disastrous peace. The Ministry that proposed it would be swept away the same day.

Sometimes one fancies that the present Government does not yet grasp the significance of time in everything that concerns the war. Everything we have done has been done after apparently inexcusable delays. There are doubtless reasonable excuses for delays which we do not (and cannot) know. But one would like to see palpable evidence of swift decisions in all the fluctuating movements of the war. A month saved means lives galore and, in money, 150 millions. One fears the attitude of the Government is that the war will be won either in 6, or 12, or 18, or 24 months; but it will be won.

But the difference in the periods named may make all the difference between comparative glory and bankruptcy.

The financial position is undoubtedly very serious. At the same time I fancy that if we win within a reasonable time the country's recovery will be much more rapid than is generally believed. The colossal loans we have made to other countries have to be paid back. The borrowers can't be expected to pay in money. They will pay in goods. Look at the exchange on London of all the Allies. Italian exchange is up 25 per cent. (to the great advantage of some of us); French exchange is about 10 per cent. up. Russian exchange the same. These facts imply that Italian, French, and Russian goods can be sold in England at a price even if sold at less than actual production price. That means that goods in England will be so cheap after the war that home products will be almost unsalable. A bad look-out, of course, for our proletariat; but a hopeful sign for these financial people who will pay ultimately for the war.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Consider what these facts, in conjunction with a low American exchange on London, imply.

An Italian or French house can send goods here at less than production price and make its profit through exchange rates. The English purchaser, having already obtained the goods at less than production price, can sell them in the States at less than he paid for them and make his profit through exchange rates. You may have seen proof of this already in the fact that American financiers bought French war loan through London. Why? Because a certain amount of American money will buy more than a usual amount of English credit. And the English credit in its turn will buy an abnormal amount of French money. And subscriptions to the French loan are of course in French currency. Thus:

1,000 dollars buys its normal equivalent in sterling plus the 10 per cent. exchange difference. The sum obtained in London for 1,000 dollars buys its normal equivalent in francs plus the 10 per cent. exchange difference. An American thus gets 20 per cent. advantage by buying French loan through London.

And so it should be with goods. We are, I think, bound to be more than ever the chief merchants of the world—unless the war lasts so long as to smash our credit. Our working men will make trouble, especially after the wages they are now getting. But, on the other hand, we mustn't forget that Britain must greatly accelerate production herself so as to wipe off the obligation to the present neutrals from whom she is buying.

We in the city houses are already planning our after-the-war policy. I fancy we shall be ready for the new conditions; but it is very hard to determine with any real confidence what those conditions will be. So much depends upon the actual duration of the war.

Johnnie Walker & Co.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIABLE FOR OVER
150 YEARS
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
Beware of Imitations
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR



With
CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. They cleanse the scalp, remove dandruff, arrest falling hair and promote hair health.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ book free from nearest dealer. New York: 237 Broadway, 2d floor. London: 2, Tottenham Court Road. N.W. 1. Agents: Lane Crawford & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

BEEHAMS La-rola
YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION
can be kept in a Perfect Condition all the year round by a regular use of Beehams' La-rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully refreshing and cooling at all times. Of all High-class Chemists and Stores. Manufactured by M. BEEHAM & SON, CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

Treat your hair kindly

You desire fine, beautiful hair. Therefore you must treat it kindly—nourish it, preserve it, care for it by regularly using

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

"For Your Hair."

This preparation has been used for over 120 years—it has proved its value time and time again. Do not try experimental remedies on your hair—get a bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil at your chemist's. Also sold in a Golden Tin for the Fairer Hair. ROWLAND & SONS, 7, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1.

MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS
If French Men for all Irritation of the Urinary System, such as Catarrh of the Bladder, Stricture, etc., and all other Urinary Affections, these pills are the only reliable remedy. They are sold by all Chemists and Stores all over the world. MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS.
MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

P. & O. S. N. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, FORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NEELORE	About 2nd Feb.	Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Collyer	About 3rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. Manley	About 12th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
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All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 30th Jan. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHOW"	On 1st Feb. 9 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 2nd Feb. 10 A.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Feb. 4 P.M.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINCHOW," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.

For SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS. EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 17th January, 1916.

AGENTS

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	20th Feb.	On 29th Jan., Noon.
ST. ALBANS	16th Mar.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	THURSDAY 3rd Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Feb.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb.
* ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Onfitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila, at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA,

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 — 15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND ATLANTIQUE ... To SAIL On 8th Feb.

YOKOHAMA ... (Without Transshipment) ... AMAZONE ... On 22nd Feb.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG ... On 29th Jan. at 5 P.M.

SAIGON AND PORTS ... (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong. Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta. State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes. Return Tickets to Europe available two years. Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months. For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer "MEXICO MARU" ... T. Jamaguchi ... MONDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "JAVA MARU" ... D. Fuchigami ... SUNDAY, 30th Jan., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "KAIYO MARU" ... Marukami ... SUNDAY, 30th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at 8 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW AND PAKHOI.

Steamer ... Captain ... Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Foreman Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES and LONDON	
1916		1916	1916	1916	1916
Jan. 20	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 13
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 26
Feb. 27	NAMUR	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 9
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MAIWA	Apr. 23
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	SEIVA	May 7
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Apr. 17	Apr. 21	MOOLTAN	May 21
Apr. 13	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	MALOJA	June 4

‡ Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £74. Return \$111.	Return \$108.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £68. " " £78.	" " £78.
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £70. Return \$108.	Return \$105.
2nd Saloon "A"	" " " £64. " " £74.	" " £74.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR—

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YAMAHA	SHANGHAI	H'KONG	STORM	MARSEILLES, if calling	LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NEELORE	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	Feb. 5	Feb. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 19
MONGARA	Jan. 29	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Mar. 28	Mar. 30
NORE	Mar. 15	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4	May 12

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £82 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £43 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single £59 Return, 2nd Saloon £40 Single £41 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting SUPERINTENDENT.

28

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION

STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT

TONS

SAILING DATES

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE

\$ ATSUTA MARU (THURSDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.

\$ HITACHI MARU (THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

\$ SHIDZUKA MARU (WED'DAY, 2nd Feb., at Noon.

\$ KAMAKURA MARU (TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

\$ AKI MARU (TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.

\$ TANGO MARU (TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.

\$ COLOMBO MARU (TUESDAY, 1st Feb.

\$ TOTOMI MARU (MONDAY, 31st Jan.

\$ RANGOON MARU (SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

\$ TOSA MARU (SATURDAY, 29th Jan.

\$ TANGO MARU (SATURDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.

\$ MIYAZAKI MARU (THURSDAY, 24th Feb.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800. Return " 800.

To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550. Return " 550.

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.6. Return £60.13.6.

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £20. Return £20.

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.

To Yokohama, 1st Return £73. To Kobe, 1st Return £73.10.

2nd " £30. 2nd " £30.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 194.

5

